

# The Times-Dispatch

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SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1910.

## BALLINGER AND THE PUBLIC.

Vertrees rests from his labors and Brandeis tolls no more, for the Ballinger investigation is over and the committee has risen for good and all. Pinchot, sitting with the Colonel today in London, is on the anxious bench, despite his illustrious company. Ballinger is calmly awaiting the outcome, with Glavis, Kerby and the rest of the small fry might as well reconcile themselves to the inevitable and hope no longer for a place on the front page.

It is easy to forecast the verdict. Mr. Ballinger will be exonerated, his department will be given a clean bill of health and the Secretary will be upheld in his efforts at "killing snakes" in the forestry underbrush. The decision cannot be otherwise. Ballinger has not been perfect and Pinchot has not been altogether wrong, but the burden of right has been so decidedly with the former that the charges collapsed before Pinchot himself had left the stand. The committee which has heard the case would have to go directly against the evidence and directly against common sense if it blamed the Secretary for doing what any man who wanted to keep peace in his office would have to do in the same circumstances.

The whole investigation has been remarkable, not for any evidence that was introduced, but because it showed the readiness of our people to condemn, regardless of the merits of the case. When Mr. Ballinger has been exonerated, a good many people will still think that he was in the wrong and that he should have been retired from office. Nothing that Mr. Ballinger can do will shake this conviction, and no record that he may achieve for public service will ever remove the obloquy which has been heaped upon him. He might as well retire of his own accord, and relieve the Administration, because, though right, he is thought to be wrong by so many people that he can be of little use to the Administration.

Then, too, the investigation has been remarkable because it demonstrated once more the tendency of those who oppose the Administration to discredit it, no matter what it may do. A great many Democratic papers sided with Pinchot, when they knew nothing about the real merits of the case. He was "agin the Government" and deserved partisan support for that very reason, while Ballinger, being a Cabinet officer and a Chosen Vessel of the Republican persuasion, was a fair mark. If he were right he should be made wrong, and if he were wrong his evil-doing should be made known to all.

This is a common failing of American journalism, the more is the pity. We judge a man not by his merits but by his politics, and we blame him for everything he does, no matter what he does.

We may be a long time getting there, but sooner or later we will find that the success of a party and of party newspapers does not depend on their partisanship, and we will have our eyes opened to the fact that we can best get credit for ourselves by giving the opposition credit for the good it does, or, at least, by not blaming the opposition where it is in the right.

## JUSTIFIED REBELLION.

Tennessee is in a state of political chaos, the outcome of which is doubtful and the consequences of which will certainly be disastrous. The action of Governor Patterson in pardoning Col. Cooper and thus approving the murder of Senator Carmack brought to a head the discontent which had been gathering in the Democratic ranks since Tennessee embarked on its prohibition venture. Party lines have been forgotten, Democrats are arrayed with Republicans, and a convention adjourned yesterday in Nashville which had been called by disaffected Democrats to devise methods of defeating Governor Patterson and of breaking the lawless spell of his political domination. This convention declared war, and the men who composed it are of the stamp who will war to the knife, the knife to the hilt.

"Party regularity," the absence of which is menacing the political safety of Tennessee, is not a pearl of great price, in purchasing which a man should sell his convictions and debase his honor. There come times when loyalty to one's self is above loyalty to one's party—times when honor means more than office. Such a time has come in Tennessee, and the Democrats who stand for honest citizenship and the maintenance of law are perfectly justified in overthrowing Patterson and bolting his prospective nomination at any cost. If they give

Tennessee into the hands of the Republicans, it will be a heavy price to pay, but it will be better than unfaltering allegiance to a partisan administration that defeats the ends of justice and mocks at the law.

## GOT OFF LIGHT.

Former Governor Frank West Rollins, of New Hampshire, was fined \$2,000 in the United States Circuit Court in New York on Friday for smuggling goods into the United States. He got off light. The maximum fine for his offense, fixed by statute, was \$5,000, or both fine and imprisonment within the discretion of the Court. In our opinion, he did not get what he ought to have had.

There was no reason why he should have sought to escape the payment of duty on the goods he and his wife and their son brought into this country. He has an abundance of means. He had been Governor of his State. He was accounted by all his neighbors as a very decent and honest man. With the hope that he might be able to cheat the Government, he ventured to bring in a lot of stuff he had bought on the other side, and he was "caught with the goods." The customs officers were very gentle in their treatment of him. When they discovered that he was smuggling they gave him a chance to amend his declaration and he added a few items; but, still thinking that he might cheat the Government, he withheld other dutiable articles, swearing all the time that he had made a full statement of his belongings. He was then arrested and on Friday he pleaded guilty and was fined \$2,000. He ought to have been sent to the penitentiary. In our opinion, not so much because of his offense as because of his previous good character and high estate.

How his wife will feel when she is wearing the fur coat next winter—the coat that cost \$500, or that was returned at that figure—we do not know; but there will be numbers of persons up in old-fashioned New Hampshire, where the plain people are generally honest and truthful, who will be sure to say: "That's the coat they brought over from Europe with them when they were arrested in New York for trying to beat the Government." Probably the Governor will devote his literary talents now to the writing of another book under some such title as: "How it Feels to be Caught Smuggling."

## JAMES S. IN DANGER.

Vice-President Sherman is beginning to take himself seriously. After sitting for more than a year as a passive onlooker in the Senate while Aldrich and his crew have been running the affairs of the nation, Mr. Sherman has decided that he wants to run the engine himself a while. Weary of signing his pay voucher and doing no work, except that of yielding the gavel, he has taken the stump and has determined that if he be of no use to the country he will at least be of use to his party. He is going to get into the papers or die in the attempt.

Had Mr. Sherman begun his stump-speaking in New York, nobody would have worried about his safety. In New York they know him and respect him for his office, while remembering that in other days he sweat at the hand-wagon and pulled hard when the omnibus was in the mire. They would have dealt gently with him there and would have applauded him on principle. Sherman, however, would have none of this. If he spoke at all, it must be in the West—the wild, insurgent West, at the thought of which the Regulars tremble in their exalted stations. Accordingly, he journeyed to Kalamazoo and made a speech. It was not much of a speech, and the wild men of the West would not have troubled themselves about it, had not Mr. Sherman gone to work, in his ignorance, and defended the tariff. That was more than good nature would stand, and he is now threatened with all the wrath of the insurgents. When he goes into Iowa, as he says he intends to do, he will find Cummins and Dolliver waiting for him. Then all will be over with James S. They will teach him a lesson and will show him that the best place for his young spirit is in the Capitol, there to rest him from his labors while others toil in the Republican vineyard.

## FAKE DEGREES.

Chicago sleuths have unearthed a "diploma mill" in the Windy City, since they can unearth nothing worse. Three doctors, of more or less honorable reputation, were arrested, charged with the conduct of the "mill," and they are accused of selling medical diplomas for \$10 each, to all comers. The school in whose name the diplomas were issued, upon the payment of the \$10, strictly in advance, did not appear anywhere else than on paper, and probably did not exist anywhere except in the minds of the three doctors, but it did a fine business. The unwary in some States and the unscrupulous in others burdened the mails with certified checks and money orders for the necessary amount, thinking in this way to purchase a handle to their names which would look well, if it were not useful.

This is not the first case of its kind. A year or two ago a man was arrested in Baltimore, and was convicted of using the mails to defraud the public, who had a scheme beside which the Chicago Medical School looked like a backwoods academy. He had a "University," delved in the black arts, turned out scientists and phrenologists, physicians and jugglers with the same ready skill and with the same quick profits. It developed during his trial that he had conferred the degree of "Ph. D." upon a negro woman, who had no idea what it meant,

but thought it was worth what it cost.

The conviction of this man, and of others of his kind, has not stopped the trade, as the arrests in Chicago indicate. It is still flourishing where the postal inspectors are lax and the police careless. Degrees of many kinds are being delivered by the job-lot, which represent no training and carry no distinction. Men buy these degrees, parade them about the country, flash their titles in the face of the ignorant and pass for learned men, when, as a matter of fact, they frequently can scarcely read their own diplomas and cannot construe their own titles.

However humorous this fraud may appear on its face, it has a serious effect upon the standing of education. The real man of letters, whose degree is worth anything, can, of course, establish his claims at any time; but where bogus Bachelors of Arts degrees are to be bought, almost for the asking, the young man who is honestly working for his college degree as a life-asset is often discouraged when he sees that a distinction equal on its face requires no effort as a student. Unless he have a sincere desire for the substance, not the form of education, he feels disappointed when he meets an idiot who bought his degree for \$10 and never saw the interior of a college.

## TUNICS FOR WOMEN.

The Delineator is one of the most esteemed of our contemporaries, because it tells us so much about the human form divine. It has been giving some valuable suggestions about "skirts for women who have passed their first youth or litherness," and says that they "should never be too short." The advice does not apply, of course, to the condition in Virginia, because the women of this State never pass their first youth, and, as a rule, they are just as spry at eighty as the most robust of red-headed widows in Texas are at forty, or sixteen. Then, the Delineator has something to say about tunics and how they should be worn. It advises that the tunic should be worn quite long and should dip down in the back and should run around the figure, lest, worn otherwise, it cut off the height and make the wearer "look dumpy." Continuing, our contemporary observes:

"On the whole, tunics are a safer subject for middle-aged women than for stout ones. There is one type of tunic that a woman should never use if she is at all clumsily built. It is the one with a straight overskirt reaching about to the knees. The waist, the tunic and the underskirt cut the woman into three almost equal parts and the effect is decidedly grotesque."

Now we know that the Delineator was not writing for the women of Virginia. There are no stout women here or any that could be called "middle-aged," judging by their looks, and we have never seen one, except those who were only passing through, that was "at all clumsily built." They are not made after that pattern in Virginia. There are crowds of clumsily built women in New York and Boston and Philadelphia and Chicago. That is why Miss White gives a "demonstration" every year in New York, showing how a pound of flesh can be carried down here and a mass of fat shaved off there so that by working them up and down and around and about and across and betwixt they are straight in front and always presentable from whatever point of view.

Fortunately, such aids are not required in Richmond and in Virginia, where none of the women is clumsily built, because the act of building implies some handiwork of man, but where they are just as a kind Providence fashioned them and where they look well in any old thing; the most beautiful creatures in all the range of nature's noblest work.

## BANISHING THE FLIES.

Chief Health Officer Levy has issued new sanitary regulations for stables, as the first gun in his campaign against the fly nuisance. He will hereafter require stable-keepers to dispose of the waste from their places regularly and he will demand strict adherence to definite sanitary precautions. His standards will be high, but necessary, and he will require more of the stable-proprietors in the future, because some of them have done too little in the past.

The new regulations are issued because without them every effort to banish flies from Richmond would be useless. Experience has shown that the stable is the natural home of the fly. He breeds best in stable waste and fattens quickly where his movements are undisturbed by stable-boys. It follows inevitably that flies can never be overcome until all stables are kept in a clean and sanitary condition. New York tried the experiment a few years ago, and after many attempts found that clean stables meant few flies. Rules were laid down and rigidly enforced which kept flies from breeding in stables, and, as a result, reduced the flies in New York by at least seventy-five per cent.

It is needless for Dr. Levy or for anyone else to tell the public at this late day that the fly nuisance is a great menace to the health of the people; for if the newspapers did no other public service last summer, they preached a crusade against flies and convinced the people that the fly was, as Dr. Howard insisted, the "most deadly animal alive," barring, of course, the fact that the fly is not an animal. Investigations made in Richmond two years ago demonstrated beyond question that much of the typhoid fever from which the city has suffered in past years was carried by flies. In many cases it was manifest that flies, swarming in the room where a person was suffering from the fever, carried the germs to others, and in

many other cases which could not be attributed to other causes it was suggested that flies probably acted as carriers of this disease,—to say nothing of a host of others. The great "residual typhoid," which has baffled health workers, is justly charged by them to the credit of the house fly.

Richmond can be rid of flies this summer if the people will co-operate in cleaning up their premises and in promptly removing all garbage and waste, and if the stable regulations be enforced. If such be the case, the city's health will be bettered and the temper of more people than live in any other Southern city will be relieved of a great burden.

## RUSSIAN JUSTICE, AGAIN.

Dispatches from Russia indicate that another attack on the Jews is impending. The Czar's officers at Kiev, who have been investigating the status of the Jews in that city, have decided that 170 families and possibly 200 will be allowed to remain there. The others will be expelled at once by Russian troops and will be driven, in destitution, to other Russian cities, which will probably be closed to them.

The story of the plot which has culminated in this order is enough to make a man sick with shame for the human race. Many of the Jews residing in Kiev paid heavy taxes for the privilege of membership in the First Guild, which entitled them to live in the city. Some of them, who thought themselves secure, moved from that section of the city set apart for them. For some years they conducted their business without interruption, but more recently their status has caused much discussion in Russia and has been the subject of frequent Imperial ukases.

Some months ago Premier Stolypin ordered that no attempt be made to disturb the Jews who had settled "without the pale" of the Jew Quarter in Kiev, prior to August, 1906. Ostensibly this was to establish peace prior to the adoption of general Jewish reform, but in reality it was to catch the unwary. Naturally, when assured that they would not be disturbed many of the Jews dropped their connection with the guild, in order to avoid the heavy taxes levied on them, and followed other occupations, remaining, in the meantime, in their homes. This was what Stolypin desired. If the Jews were not members of the guild their residence without the pale was illegal. Accordingly, Stolypin seized their property, ordered their election and practically denied the city to them.

Such base chicanery and trickery as this cannot be justified in the eyes of the world. It must stand as another chapter in the most disgraceful story of Russia's dark annals, for it is impossible to conceive of greater cruelty than that which has been practiced on the Jews by the Russians, and it is difficult to see how a nation, be it never so benighted and bigoted, can go against every law of God and man in robbing, plundering and murdering peace-loving and respectable citizens.

Russia doubtless insists upon her right to regulate the treatment of the Jews in the Empire, and will resent any foreign interference as an insult to its independence. Yet, if the present incident marks the beginning of a new movement against the Jews, as seems more than likely, it is high time for the civilized Powers to interfere and to demand justice for the persecuted race. There are national crimes which become international disgraces, and this is one of them.

## "THE LAST MESSENGER."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)  
 "Again he sent other servants more than the first. . . . But last of all he sent unto them his son."—Matt. xxi. 36-37.

Jesus is talking about Himself. He is telling about His own coming into the world; and He declares what compelled Him to come. With His advent there was a distinct change from one method to another, in the revelation of God to man. Servant after servant had been sent, but by and by God stopped that stream of communication and "sent unto them His Son." Fix your mind simply and clearly on this fact: Moses and Isaiah were but servants—this was a new Being with a new name. This is "the Son."

Picture to yourself a father who has sent message after message to his wilful boy, begging, tempting, nay, commanding his obedience. But when all have failed, going himself, that with the love in his own eye and outstretched hands he might bear-living witness of that which no messenger could tell—this is the difference which Jesus means to describe.

It is the everlasting difference between selfishness and power, as distinguished from the closest and most intimate of messengers. There is a mystery and depth of power in a personal appeal which is almost irresistible.

Try to understand the distinction which Jesus drew between Himself and the prophets who had come before Him, and you will find it lies just here. They brought God's messages—He brought God Himself. They revealed God's plans—He opened God's heart. They told men what God wanted—He showed men what God was. He declared He was different from all that came before Him, for they were but servants, while He was the Son.

If we believe what Jesus said about Himself, it is very clear that as the Son of God He must be accepted. Not

as another Moses, with a purer law; not as a new Isaiah, with a more lofty aspiration, but with adoring love and with loving adoration is life to be received. This is the real truth of the divinity of Jesus Christ.

Think what it means when this divinity of Christ becomes a part of a man's faith. For in addition to believing that he has a soul and that there is a God; that God rules in love, and that God has time after time spoken in the messages of the prophets, God has really been here on the earth! What will it be to him who holds this belief? The question answers itself. To believe in God is a glory and a delight, and the nearer that God, in whom I believe, comes to me, the more glorious and rapturous grows my life. To tread an earth which He has trodden; to think and feel that which in their human shapes He, the Eternal God, thought and felt—this is assuredly a marvelous enrichment of my life.

All this revelation is about God. We have gone on and up, step by step, until we have come to believe in Christ and that in very truth He is the Son of God. Christ does indeed show God to man, but He also shows man to himself. To lie like a stone and see the stars sweep over us across the sky, with no movement or response in our own heart, there is no blessing in that. But when Christ shows us God, and we recognize the Divinity with love and strive to repeat in ourselves His image—that opens infinite joy and hope.

He calls Himself the "Son of God." He also calls us God's sons. There is no confusion. His Sonship must always stand above ours. Yet because we are able to see the Father in Him, we understand and know that we truly share with Him His Sonship. "If children then heirs, joint heirs with Christ." "Because we are sons," writes Paul. "God hath sent forth the spirit of His Son into our hearts, whereby we cry, Abba—Father." The manifestation of God in Christ completes itself by the manifestation of God within us.

Let us rehearse the complete faith of the full Christian man:

First, man believes in his own soul; he knows that he is spiritual. Then he believes in God; for he knows that his spirit is but an echo of the central and eternal Spirit which is over all. Then he believes that God rules the world; all history is His work, and one special history stands forth, in which God's hand is peculiarly manifested. Next he believes that God has spoken to mankind, the voice of the prophets being the message from Him. And last, behold! there stands forth One who bears God's nature and is His Son! And in the presence and power of that life the man's own life opens into countless possibilities and is filled with an ever-present power of divinity by the helping, molding inspiration of the Spirit of God.

How much of this complete faith in God do you believe? How fully do you live it? How much of the life of God have you taken into your life? May we to-day rejoice in all the faith which God has given us? May He help us, by obedient lives, to make it ever more and more deeply ours, until faith is lost in sight, and we are forever with the Lord!

Colonel William Jennings Bryan sailed from New York for Liverpool yesterday. We are told by the Springfield Republican, which keeps a close watch on the Great Commoner, that "the time between May 30 and June 1 will be given up to lecture dates in Great Britain." "The time between" is May 31. Mr. Bryan will attend the World's Missionary Conference in Edinburgh for several days in June, and will return to this country July 1. He will put in about fifteen days in Nebraska politics, spend six weeks in Chautauqua work, and devote the months of September and October in Massachusetts and in the congressional campaigns in other States. Yet they say that Mr. Bryan is out of politics, and that he is not a candidate for anything. Not while there is breath in his body or a word in the dictionary will he refrain from leading the people in the right way. Does our nomination of him stand until 1920? Yes, verily, and seventy times seven 1920s.

Dr. E. W. Parks, of Chicago, has given the Washington Herald some valuable suggestions as to how a perfectly sane and safe wife can be selected by her teeth. "If you know a woman whose teeth curve inwardly, beware, for she is a woman who looks out for herself first and for you afterward. Such people are usually inordinately fond of good things to eat, and they will go to great lengths to get that which they want." Is that one of the reasons why all the teeth that are made nowadays curve outward? But if wives are to be selected by their teeth, why would it not be fair to select husbands by their breath?

If a man were as wise as he thinks he looks, he would be so disappointed at not being as wise as he thought he was that he would be ashamed at looking no wiser than he really is.

If a woman were as handsome as she thinks she looks, she is disgusted at thinking she is no handsomer than she really is, but is charmed at being as handsome as she thought she was.

The Republican press is throwing somersaults of joy at the nominations in Ohio, indicating that the Old Timers chosen as the Republican standard-bearers will be returned to Congress. This means nothing, because the Old Timers are going to be defeated as well in Ohio as elsewhere.

The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was celebrated on Friday in Charlotte, North Carolina. The chief feature of the occasion was the Charlotte drum corps, and while filling the air with noise, it filled the populace with enthusiasm. The moving picture shows also did a good business.

# Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

## Dover Rights.

Please answer the following question: A man (No. 1) has an estate, left him by his grandfather, but in which his father has a life interest. At his (No. 1) father's death, the estate is sold to a security firm, No. 2, who is saving money for his father. Can the widow now secure her dower?

It should be referred to a lawyer, as it is a complex legal question.

## Photographer's License.

1. What is the license for taking photos in the State of Virginia?  
 2. Will State license cover all incorporation and cities?  
 3. Where can they be obtained?

A SUBSCRIBER  
 1. A photographer's license must be secured for this purpose. The State license, regulated according to the size of town in which you take the pictures. In a county or a town of under 2,000 people the license is \$10. In a city or town of more than 2,000 and less than 10,000 people, the license is \$20. In a city or town of more than 10,000 and less than 20,000 people the license is \$40. In a city or town of more than 20,000 people the license is \$50.

2. You must pay an additional \$5 for every county or town in which you operate, other than that in which you have your regular place of business.

3. From the Commissioner of the Revenue of your district.

## Colonel Cooper, Etc.

1. Please tell me is it customary, or considered good form, after directing a gentleman to call on the Governor by Governor Patterson in direct contradiction to the rulings of the

courts, and to sentiments of the best people of Tennessee?  
 Did Robin Cooper have a new trial, and with what result?  
 1. The use of Esq. is fast going out of use in this country, though it is still permissible.  
 2. Governor Patterson's action was entirely contrary to the ruling of the courts, and was not sustained by a great number of the people of Tennessee. It was essentially partisan political work.

The Supreme Court ruled that Robin Cooper was entitled to a new trial, and remanded the case to a lower court for such trial. It is not thought that any action will be taken. Robin Cooper has all intents and purposes a free man.

## Richmond Nearer Panama Than New Orleans.

In a recent issue you state that Richmond is 1,200 miles nearer Panama, taking Washington as starting point, than New Orleans. There has been much controversy here as to what you mean. Please state in your column what you mean.

The article in question refers to government communication with Panama, and we presumed that Washington would naturally be the centre for such communication. Such being the case, Richmond is 1,200 miles nearer the seat of such communication, Washington, than New Orleans is, since New Orleans is about 300 miles from Washington and Richmond is about 100.

## Not for Us.

O. B. N.: If you will read the caption to this column you will see why your question cannot be answered in this column.

# KING ALFONSO MAKING MADRID MODERN TOWN

## BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

KING ALFONSO is revolutionizing Madrid, and has secured the consent of the new government for the incorporation of a number of the remote suburbs into the metropolitan district, which will have the effect of raising the population to over a million. The scheme for the improvement of the capital also includes the construction of magnificent boulevards, a mile long and 150 feet wide. It is to bear the name of the Gran Via. Its starting point is to be the present Plaza de Espana, and to be surrounded by magnificent buildings, while in the centre there is to be a great statue of Alfonso XIII, the immortal creator of "Don Quixote." The construction of this boulevard means the elimination of no less than nine hundred and thirty-two others, and the raising to the ground of a number of old buildings, including the ancient cathedral of San Felipe, with its wonderful tower and clock painted by Philip IV.

New buildings are "springing up everywhere in Madrid. The postal and telegraph departments are shortly to be housed in a stately edifice just opposite the Bank of Spain. The Imperial Hotel, which was to open in the fall, is rapidly nearing completion, facing the Prado Museum; while two of the great Paris dry-goods emporiums, the Bon Marche and the Bon Marche, are also putting up buildings of the most imposing character.

One word, Don Alfonso XIII, is completely modernizing his inconveniently placed metropolis, which was selected as the capital of Spain, not because it was easy to reach, but merely because it happened to be the precise centre of the kingdom.

## Congo King's Fortune.

King Leopold's three daughters, namely, Princess Clementine, Princess Louise and ex-Crown Princess Stephanie, have, according to a report submitted by the Belgian minister to the national legislature, already received each \$5,000,000 from their father's estate.

The estate is much smaller than was anticipated, and at the instance of Princess Louise, the divorced wife of Duke Philip of Coburg, no less than twenty of the contents of the palace, which are supposed to have been judiciously examined under oath with regard to their knowledge of any secret disposition of his money. The investigation has been completed, and it shows that Baroness Vaughan and her children received at least \$5,000,000 from him; money which it is impossible to recover, constituting as it did only a third of his known fortune; for, according to Belgian law, a man who has children cannot will more than them by will a third of his property. How much Leopold secretly invested abroad, besides this \$5,000,000, for the benefit of Baroness Vaughan and her youngsters, and of which the Belgian authorities have been unable to find any trace, it is impossible to say. But it may be taken for granted that the property now in her possession is at least twice as large as that which is officially admitted to have been bestowed upon her by the King.

There still remains the question of the so-called Coburg Foundation, a fund of \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000, founded by the King with money obtained from the Congo Free State, and which he left in trust in Germany, for the education and endowment of a nephew at Coburg, with no other object apparently than that of preventing it from falling into the hands of his daughters or his nephew and successor. It is now admitted by the ministers that the King had no right whatsoever to dispose of this money, and that according to the laws of Belgium, the transfer of the Congo to Belgium, it should have gone to the Belgian treasury. Leopold's three daughters argue on the other hand that it should have gone to his estate, and the consequence is that the trustees of the so-called Co-

burg Foundation have now two suits pending against them: one by the Belgian treasury, and the other by the three daughters of the late King for the recovery of this money. It is probable that the Belgian government will win the case.

The report made by the Belgian government to the national legislature in connection with the late King's affairs likewise contains the fact that the crown to the nation that no Belgian title of nobility shall ever be bestowed upon the Baroness Vaughan or her children; while there is also an undertaking by the woman that she will not make use of any nobiliary title for herself or her youngsters, this being presumably one of the conditions of her immunity from further judicial investigation as regards the papers and belongings of the late King still in her possession.

For Princess Louise, this sudden accession of wealth has been of course a perfect godsend, since at the time her father died she was being turned out of one hotel after another for the nonpayment of her bills, her experiences of this kind extending all over Europe.

As for ex-Crown Princess Stephanie, she was almost wholly dependent on the money which Emperor Franz Joseph, with her father's approval, allowed her from his private purse, after her marriage to Count Lonyay.

Concerning Empress Eugenie. Empress Eugenie, who has just celebrated her eighty-fourth birthday, figures largely and interestingly in the concluding volume of the Reminiscences of the Duchesse de Digne, which has just appeared in Paris. The duchess, who was the favorite niece of the great Talleyrand, indeed, his adopted daughter, and who did the honors of his household for the last twenty-five years of his wonderful career, relates a curious incident that has never been mentioned anywhere else. It is to the effect that when after the grand wedding at Notre Dame, the imperial couple were returning in every club, and the state carriage, in driving in underneath the archway of the Pavillon de l'Horloge, came to a sudden stop. It seems that the carriage was too high to pass under the archway. The coachman did not know this and whipped up his horses, the carriage went forward, and the crown, being smashed off the top and falling to the ground. Neither the Emperor nor the Empress knew for some time after the fact of the contretemps, which the authorities did not permit to be mentioned in the newspapers. But before night it was known in every club, and along the boulevards and was regarded as an ill omen that found its realization seventeen years later, in the overthrow of the empire.

This last volume of the Duchesse's Memoirs brings her down to within a few months of her death in 1882, and is characterized by a much greater spirit of kindness and charity than the earlier volumes. Differing from most of the women of the Royalist party, she was apparently not a very religious person, and even frankly declared that the only imperfection of her really remarkable beauty was that she looked much taller sitting down than when standing up or walking.

She also gives a clue to the origin of the enmity between Napoleon's powerful Helvetic minister, Count and the Empress. It seems that when the Empress's only sister, the Duchesse de Alba, died at Paris in 1860, the Empress wished to consult him about the funeral. Could evidently must have been at that moment in a fit of extreme ill humor; for, instead of answering with befitting courtesy, he roughly replied, "Oh! that concerns the Pommes funebres" (that is to say, the undertaker), by way of emphasizing the fact that the duchess was not a royal personage, and that the matter did not therefore concern the government in any way whatsoever.

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